



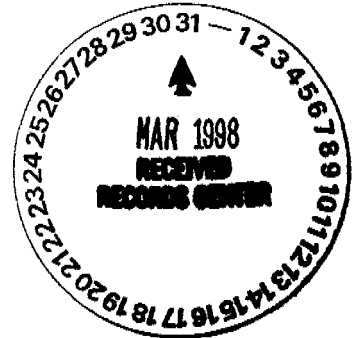
Safe Sites of Colorado & Rocky Mountain Remediation Services

## 779 Closure Project

Roger Kennedy  
Jerome McLaren  
Ted Hopkins

### INTEROFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

Date: March 11, 1998  
To: Distribution  
*Mike Korenko*  
From: M. K. Korenko, V.P. Closure Projects, B750, X5488  
Subject: BUILDING 779 ALARA AWARENESS - MKK-029-98



During the course of the Management Review for the removal of gloveboxes in Building 779 there were some deficiencies identified with regards to ALARA awareness. Each employee assigned to you should be briefed on the following issues:

- 1) **Personal exposure.** Each person is responsible for knowing their current exposure, as reported on the most recent exposure report. Currently, the most recent report is for calendar year 1997. Managers should have received a report indicating their employees' exposure. If these reports were not received, contact Tom Goff at extension 6881 to obtain exposure information. The first quarter report for 1998 should be received at the end of April.
- 2) **Administrative Control Level (ACL).** The administrative control level for Rocky Flats is set at 750 mRem/year. This level is specified in Article 211.3 of the Site Specific Radiological Control Manual. This level is for the whole body and includes both external and internal doses. This level may be increased with the proper approvals and the employee's concurrence, but should not be necessary for this project. In addition to this level, the Building 779 ALARA goals contain a dose distribution goal. This goal states that no worker will exceed 350 mRem/year unless he/she is within 50% of their work group average. This is intended to ensure that the same group of individuals are not receiving all of the dose.
- 3) **Unplanned Internal exposures.** Special Nuclear Material (SNM) has been removed from Building 779, and therefore, external dose is of little significance for the performance of D&D activities. Americium may pose some external concerns during bagouts and size reduction, but it is easily shielded. Therefore, internal exposures are the most likely method of exceeding the ACL. During the performance of some D&D activities Radiological Safety will be tracking DAC-Hrs and may be establishing stay times. When individuals reach 40 DAC-Hrs, or 100 mRem, they will be required to submit a bioassay sample. It is expected that some of these bioassays may result in doses being assigned to the employee. An assigned dose from a routine bioassay is not a significant concern. However, if bioassay is submitted because of a positive SAAM/CAM

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or contaminated individual and a dose is assigned, it is of great concern. This would usually indicate poor radiological work practices, inadequate characterization of airborne levels, or inadequate engineering controls. An unplanned exposure would create safety issues, as well as Price-Anderson concerns. This would be compounded if the ACL was exceeded in the process.

It is imperative that employees understand the significance of tracking one's own exposure and ensuring that the ACL is not exceeded. Please contact Ken Harrawood at extension 8289 with any questions regarding this matter.

After briefing your personnel on these issues, please provide a completed roster to Janet Decker by close of business on 3/13/98.

mkk

Distribution:  
G. J. Bracken  
J. C. Hamrick  
K. E. Harrawood  
M. E. Hickman  
M. Ojeda  
T. T. Sangaline  
E. P. Schweinsberg  
K. D. Trice  
R. T. VonFeldt  
H. C. Wolf